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Plant Juice represents the greatest combination of extracts, juices and essences of medicinal herbs that science has been able to produce. It is the most marvelous reconstructive, system cleanser and curative product of the age. It is an absolute specific for all derangements of the stomach, kidneys, liver and blood. If you are bilious, constipated, nervous, run down, have indigestion, or any ailment of the vital organs named, get a supply of Plant Juice. It is for sale at the McIntyre drug store, 2421 Washington avenue.

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All kinds of shoe repairing done while you wait. All work guaranteed and neatly done at 323 24th St.

## SENATE TO INVESTIGATE

Washington, May 28.—President Wilson's charge that an "insidious lobby" is at work in Washington in behalf of changes in the tariff bill, was brought to the formal notice of the senate yesterday through a resolution by Senator Cummins demanding an immediate investigation by a committee of five senators to define the identity of all persons who had made any efforts to present arguments or bring influence to bear in favor of changes in the tariff law. A similar resolution was introduced in the house by Representative Tamm of Illinois.

Senator Cummins attempted to secure immediate action on his resolution, which would authorize the greatest investigation of so-called "lobbying" ever undertaken by congress.

Senator Gallinger at first objected to the resolution as "absurd." Later he withdrew his objection, but on demand of Senator Owen, the Cummins resolution finally went over for one day without action.

The proposed investigation would require all senators to give names of any persons who had approached or written them in the interest of changes in the tariff law; would require President Wilson to furnish the names of persons referred to in his statement that a great and powerful lobby was at work and would authorize the senatorial committee to determine whether the action of any lobbyists who might be discovered "was proper or improper."

Senator Cummins declared he had presented the demand for an investigation because members of the senate had been put in a very unenviable position.

"I recognize the right of any interest affected by pending legislation to appear and offer argument," he said. "I don't know that any lobbyists are here. None have approached me. But we have a tariff bill before us. A great many men are here. I suppose for the purpose of putting lengthy arguments before the senate and its committee affecting that legislation. Now it is said by the highest authority that a lobby of great proportions, employing means of the most insidious and illegitimate character is engaged in the effort to secure changes to the bill as now proposed. The public has been led to believe and will believe that if any changes are made, they will have been due to their influence."

"I don't know what a lobbyist is. If it is the man who appears to make arguments, I am for him. But the country has a right to know what influences are surrounding the senate of the United States, to know who is here and who is attempting by argument, but influence or by persuasion, to change the tariff rates."

The fight over the lobby resolution ended abruptly at the objection of Senator Owen. The president's public statement of yesterday had brought an earlier comment in the senate from Senator Thornton, one of the Democratic senators from Louisiana who opposes the president's free sugar program. Commenting on steps that Louisiana sugar interests had taken to

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It's going to be the BEST store very soon. New stock arriving daily. Phone 385.

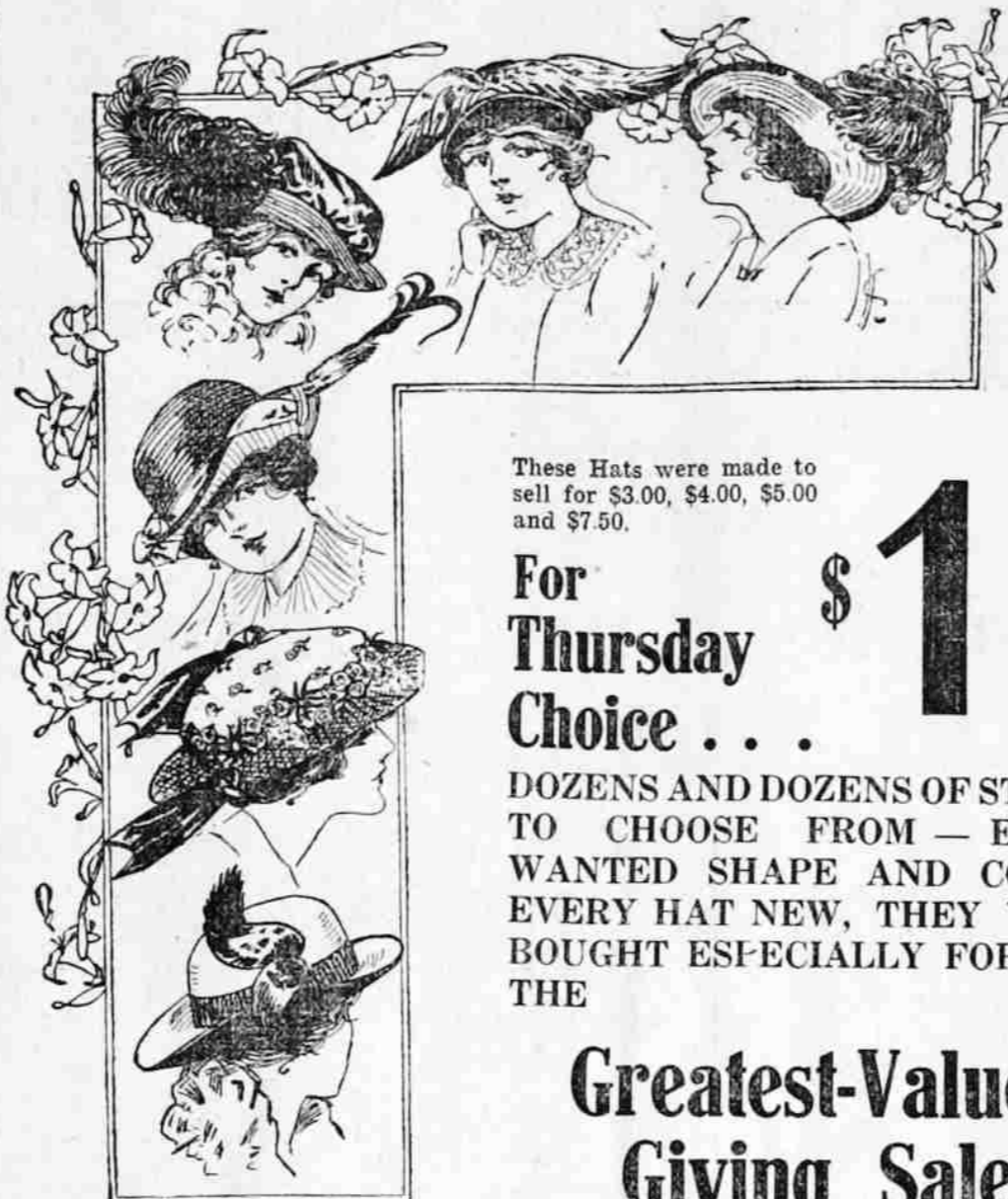
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DOZENS AND DOZENS OF STYLES TO CHOOSE FROM—EVERY WANTED SHAPE AND COLOR; EVERY HAT NEW, THEY WERE BOUGHT ESPECIALLY FOR THIS THE

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## LAST @ THOMAS

secure certain information which he presented to the senate, he said:

"I suppose this is what some people would call 'insidious lobbying,' but it's what we consider an earnest effort to try and save a large part of our state from this impending blow."

An echo of the Cummins' resolution shortly after it was laid aside when Senator Lippitt, of Rhode Island, asked Chairman Stimson of the finance committee when the senate might expect to get material being presented to the sub-committees in the shape of briefs. Senator Stimson replied the one best of briefs probably would be available today.

Senator Lippitt referred to the "seemingly almost organized attempt" to stifle information in regard to the tariff bill. One report, he said, was that those who came to Washington to testify in regard to the schedules had been threatened with "hanging as high as Haman," while another said a million dollar fund would be raised to investigate those who testified.

## EVIDENCE FOR WOOD

Boston, Mass., May 28.—The defense in the dynamite conspiracy trial succeeded yesterday in introducing evidence that on the night of January 19, 1912, in the hours when the government alleges President William M. Wood of the American Woolen company, and Frederick E. Atteaux were furthering a conspiracy to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence, both defendants were attending a conference of mill agents, at which an appeal to the strikers to return to work was agreed upon.

Since the beginning of the trial, the prosecution has sought to prove that Wood, Atteaux and Dennis J. Collins conspired with John J. Green and Ernest W. Pitman to prejudice public opinion against the strike of the textile operatives at Lawrence by hiding dynamite on premises occupied by the strikers.

The evidence regarding the conference was brought out on the cross-examination of Walter M. Lamont, agent of the Wood mill, one of the American Woolen company's plants at Lawrence. On his direct examination, the witness said that he saw Atteaux at Wood's home at Andover on the night of January 19.

Replying to questions by Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for Wood, Lamont said that Wood and Atteaux were attending a conference participated in by agents and other officials of the American Woolen company.

General strike conditions were discussed, Lamont testified, and two letters were read, revised and approved. One of the letters was over the signature of President Wood and advised the striking employees to return to their machines. The other was from Wood to Father Milanese, pastor of an Italian Catholic church at Lawrence, and gave the company's side of the labor controversy.

The letter to the operatives was prepared for publication in the Lawrence newspapers on the following morning, the witness said, and the

defense then introduced a clipping from a Lawrence morning paper of January 20, 1912, in which the text of the communication appeared.

A copy of the letter to Father Milanese also was introduced and both were read to the jury.

Earlier in the day, Judge Crosby refused to allow the introduction of a record of telephone toll calls made by the switchboard operator in the office of the woolen company. By this record the state hoped to show that Wood and Atteaux were in communication a day or two before the explosive was placed.

District Attorney Pelletier then endeavored to show by the testimony of officials and employees of the American Woolen company that Wood and Atteaux had talked over the telephone a day or two before the discovery of the dynamite on January 19. None of these witnesses, however, could recall any such conversation.

## STIMSON ON LEGISLATION

Philadelphia, May 28.—Government by congressional committee was condemned tonight by Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war in President Taft's cabinet as a wretched and impossible system, handicapping efficiency and patriotism and promoting selfishness and corruption. First aid corrective methods, Mr. Stimson asserted in an address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia, may be divided into two classes, fiscal and general legislation, somewhat as follows:

Fiscal legislation—A law should be enacted giving the president the right to introduce into congress a budget of expenses for the coming year as well as proposals of new legislation, if any, through which necessary revenue might be obtained; cabinet officers should be given a statutory right to defend from the floor of the house and the senate the portions of such a budget coming within their respective departments; both houses should be forbidden by law to add items to such a budget, except with the president's concurrence—or the president should be permitted to vote individual items in the appropriation bill.

General legislation—The president should be permitted to introduce bills in congress; these bills should be given preference on the calendar over all bills except appropriation bills, and amendments to them should be allowed only on the floor of either house; cabinet officers should be given the right to appear on the floor of either house and discuss bills of general legislation so far as they affect their respective departments.

Against the Referendum.—At the outset of his speech Mr. Stimson said he wanted to dissent from two methods commonly suggested for remedying the present legislative system. One was that "we don't get good enough men to go to congress," the other was the referendum as a normal and every day method of legislation. Of the first method Mr. Stimson declared his belief that members of congress and the state legislatures were, on the average,

fairly representative of the character of American business life about them; the moral standards which they maintain are rather higher than the moral standards of the world about them.

As to the referendum, Mr. Stimson begged leave to remind his audience that Representative government as a whole is "an evolution produced to meet the problems of a more complex age than the times when the people governed themselves. We shall not cure this difficulty by going back to the obsolete machinery of a simpler age."

The principal national tonic of law-making had been discarded by the United States, he said, in barring the executive from participation in the introduction and discussion of proposed legislation. Continuing, he said in part:

"By depriving congress of executive leadership in legislation, we leave it without any natural or normal leadership whatever. In such a body leadership is imperative."

"We have produced a system of committee government under which a part of this selective process is ostensibly done by certain standing committees of the house and senate."

"The first characteristic of this development that we notice is that tremendous powers are exercised in secret and by men who, neither as committee men nor as congressmen are responsible to the country at large."

"Such legislative methods simply invite demands for improper favors. The secrecy of the committee room plays directly into the hands of the lobbyist and the corporate seeker for favor, while the lack of personal responsibility makes it impossible for the people to punish anyone politically for the results of the system."

"I believe that by far the greatest part of the inefficiency and attendant corruption from which we are suffering in our federal and our state governments today can be directly traced to the influence of our executives out of our halls of congress and assemblies."

## DESTROYING THE CROPS

Clovis, N. M., May 28.—The great army of grasshoppers which yesterday invaded New Mexico on the east today reached Elida, Roosevelt county. The army is 20 miles long and four miles deep, and the grasshoppers are literally stripping the country in their path. They are moving westward across the central part of the state at a rate of a mile a day. A mass meeting is to be held here today, at which funds will be raised and a plan devised for resisting the invading army before they reach Clovis.

Growing crops already have been totally destroyed by the grasshoppers and the range bared of grass.

UNVEIL MONUMENT.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 28.—Unveiling of monuments in Chickamauga park to the memory of Florida and Alabama soldiers marked the second day of the twenty-third reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in Chattanooga.

## COWS GET UP EARLY

Chicago, May 28.—Mrs. John O'Connor, who has a dairy at East One Hundred and Fifth street and Hoxie avenue, was haled into court yesterday for the second time on the charge of having too much water in the milk to suit the health department.

"Your honor," said Mrs. O'Connor, "the trouble is my cows get up too early in the morning. Now, you know, there's dew on the grass then. And dew is water. The cows don't get very good grass in May, so they drink lots of water."

"That's so," said Judge T. T. Sullivan, musingly. "I remember drinking in the cows when I was a boy and I can hear my father saying there is more water in the milk in May than almost any other month. Well, go home, Mrs. O'Connor, but let the cows sleep a little longer. If you do we'll give this dew theory another trial."

## PEONAGE IN COAL FIELDS

Washington, May 28.—By a viva voce vote the senate adopted yesterday the resolution authorizing a sweeping investigation of conditions prevailing and accompanying the strike of coal miners in the Paint Creek region in West Virginia. The resolution introduced in somewhat different form by Senator Kern has been before the senate for a month.

Under the resolution's authority, the senate through the education and labor committee will look into charges of peonage in West Virginia of violation of the immigration laws, of interference with the mails and postoffices, and of violation of the constitution and laws of the United States in the trial of citizens by a military tribunal. It will examine reported conditions among operators in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and alleged discrimination by immigration authorities at ports of entry and determine whether arms and explosives were imported into Paint Creek for improper use.

The terms of the authorization are so broad that the committee will be able to inquire in everything which figured in the troubles between the miners and the operators. The investigation will be the second in the history of the nation, so far as senators have shown in debate, to be made of the acts of a state by a legislative branch of the federal government. The strike in the Custer d'Alene mining region in Idaho, was investigated by a house committee in 1900.

The education and labor committee will meet probably today to begin the work of investigation. Its first action will be the naming of a sub-committee to make a personal trip to the coal strike region to examine witnesses. Senator Borah will be chairman and Senators Shields, Swanson, Martine and Kenyon will be other members. The sub-committee's report is looked for next month.

Sensors Borah, Root, Sutherland and Reed spoke in behalf of the resolution and Senator Bacon opposed it on the ground that investigation of the actions of a state court was an unwarranted invasion of a state's rights.

Senator Root, admitting that he did not know what might result from the inquiry, declared that it should be made so that legislation might be perfected if necessary to insure the protection of the weak citizen in the rights guaranteed him by the constitution and the fourteenth amendment. He said that it might prove advisable in the future to have authority to transact cases of this sort to the federal courts, that writs of prohibition might be needed, or the department of justice or the executive authorized to take the initiative.

The only record vote taken was on an amendment by Senator Bacon to strike out that part of the resolution authorizing an inquiry into alleged violations of the constitution and laws of the United States in trial and conviction of citizens. The amendment was defeated 59 to 19. Senators voting for it were:

Bacon, Bankhead, Bryan, Catron, Goff, Overman, Smith of Georgia, Stone, Thornton and Tillman.

The yeas and nays had been ordered yesterday on the resolution. Senator Bacon announced, however, that he would ask for a separate vote on each of the separate paragraphs, unless the vote was taken viva voce. Senator Bacon and several others expressed a desire to support the resolution except for the one paragraph. Senator Ashurst author of the motion for a record vote, after announcing his belief in the entire resolution, consented to withdraw his motion and the resolution was adopted.

## SIEGE OF GUAYMAS

Guaymas, Mex., May 28.—The lives of scores of Americans are in grave peril in this city as a result of a fierce battle which is raging between the federal army, encamped here, and the rebel forces, which began the attack yesterday.

Dieder Masson, the French aviator, during the day circled about the city's roofs in his aeroplane dropping bombs. A number of these dropped in the principal business streets doing great damage to property and causing considerable loss of life.

Masson also made several flights out over the harbor, where he dropped bombs on the deck of the federal warship Guerrero, lying at anchor. The main portion of the rebel forces is now less than ten miles from Guaymas and advancing rapidly. Fierce fighting was in progress last evening between the federal and the advance guard of the rebels.

Guaymas is in a state of siege. There is a large American colony in the heart of the city, which may be wiped out at any moment.



## Something to Crow Over!

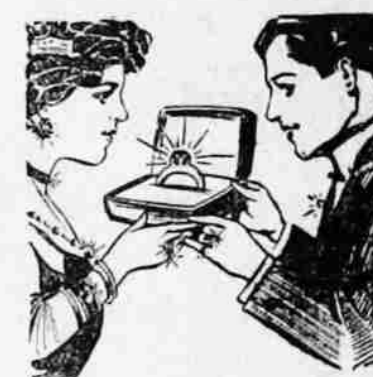
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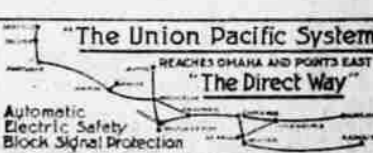
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